Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS-8:30—Lirting the Lid and The Whole Damm Family.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK-8-5-8:30—Boer War.

CONEY ISLAND — Dreamland — Luna Park — Bostock's Animal Arena.

EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE HOOF GARDENS—8:15— Vaudeville.

HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Rollicking Girl.

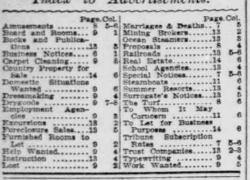
HUDSON—8:30—The Heir to the Hoorah.

LTRIC 8:18 Fantana.

MANHATTAN BEACH 3 and 8:30 Vaudeville Carnivals

8:18 Pain's Port Arthur—Grand Fireworks,
NEW-YORK ROOF AND WISTARIA GROVE—8:30—
Vaudeville. ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN-8:30-Warren Concerts

Index to Advertisements.



Business Notices.

GOING UP. The Thermometer these days is steadily creeping up. So is the gain in Advertising Space in the New-York Daily and Sunday Tribune.

During the first half year of 1905 THE NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE Printed 526,179 Lines of Advertising (excluding TRIBUNE advertisements)
more than during the same period of 1904.

> This public demand for TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Count Sergius Witte was appointed chief Russian peace plenipotentiary in place of M. Muravieff, and will sail for this country on July 26. — Twenty-four of the country on July 26. — Twenty-four of the leaders in the Odessa disturbances were hanged and the same fate is in readiness for seventeen the same late is in realmost of sections of the section of the sec belonged to the Terrorist organization.— A scene of excitement prevailed in the French Chamber of Deputies when M. Lasier, an Anti-Bemite member, attacked the late Minister of War, André, and his successor, M. Berteaux, left the imperial yacht Hohenzollern

n has no intention of resigning as a result of the cotton scandal, but it is said in Washington that the resignation of John Hyde, chief statistician of the Department of Agriculture, may be asked before the investigation may be asked before the investigation ends.

— James M. Beck addressed the New-York
State Bankers' Association, in convention at
Frontenac, on "Moneyphobia." — Justice
Hocker's associates of the Supreme Court bench
in Brooklyn tesified uniformly to his good
character at the trial at Albany. — A tornado
killed one person and maimed fourteen others
on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota.

CITY.—Stocks irregular, closing lower. —
Fourteen deaths and twenty-nine prostrations were reported as due to heet. —— It was reported that James W. Alexander was completely broken flown by the strain of the last few months. —— It was announced that the demonths. —— It was announced that the depositors in the bankrupt Merchants' Trust Company may get a dividend of 35 per cent within the next few weeks. —— Commissioner McAdoo appointed eight acting captains and announced that he would soon name 100 additional roundsmen. —— Justice Delehanty denied a motion for a new trial in the suit decided against Stuyvesant Fish over the payment for furs bought by his wife. —— Justice Davy set the date for the trial of Mr. Hummel and Mr. Steinhardt for September 18, after denying all motions for delay. —— Officials of important Roman Catholic preparatory schools formed a plan to establish a free Catholic high school plan to establish a free Catholic high school system, extending throughout the country.

An express driver was killed by a coping stone which fell from a chimney near which he was beeping.

General Horace Porter, ex-Athessador to France, arrived here and told how the body of John Paul Jones was identified. The winners at Brighton Beach were: 1. Optician; 2. Phantom; 3. Czaraphine; 4. Tradition; 5, Voladay; 6, Esoteric.

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day: Showers, fresh southwest sinds. The tempera-ture yesterday: Highest, S5 degrees; lowest, 72.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

THE CALEB POWERS CASE. The assumption of jurisdiction in the Caleb Powers case by the United States District Court | for the sake of the white South. The negroes | fracted. When these waves were first utilized for the Eastern District of Kentucky will have who own land, it declares, are, as a rule, prosthe effect of carrying to the federal court of pering and are steady workers. The man with highest resort some interesting legal and constitutional questions. It will also further complicate a cause which the Kentucky State courts a foundation for law and order and for proswithout this latest intervention, would have the characteristic faults which worry their attained celebrity in legal annals. Powers, the white neighbors, and even make them fear for present time the feat has not been performed. defendant, was indicted for complicity in the a civilization so surrounded by ignorance, assassination of William Goebel, who at the Frankfort was a contestant before the legislature for the office of Governor. The murder was apparently a political one, its object being to prevent the seating of Mr. Goebel, who, though plainly defeated at the polls, had coerced a Democratic legislature into certifying to his in the towns. Happily, that prejudice has pretelection. The fiercest passions were unloosed ty well vanished, and there are few places where by the Frankfort tragedy, and the politicians who inherited Goebel's power have found it to their interest to keep alive the hatreds and prejudices then engendered. The spirit of vengeance which they nourished clamored for a victim, and for the last four years the machinery of justice in Kentucky has been working overtime to fasten on certain suspects responsibility for the Goebel murder.

The mystery of the shooting, however, remains unsolved. One man, Youtsey, was put behind the bars-chiefly on admissions of his own. But his sanity and competency as a witness have been seriously questioned. Powers, set aside the verdict. Special complaint has methods followed in selecting the trial juries. Political proscription has been charged, and the court has been accused of so manipulating at the beginning. Great sums of money have Rome 187 miles, and southward only 62. Prethe jury lists that only Goebe! Democrats were been made by negroes in cotton in the last few sumably his waves were correspondingly effi-

higher State court special stress was laid on this count. But, though the Court of Appeals set aside the verdict on other grounds, it announced that it could not interfere with the lower court's manipulations of the panel or with its decisions on the right of challenge,

Counsel for Powers thereupon entered an appeal to the United States courts, asserting that Kentucky was denying to their client the "equal protection of the laws" guaranteed to every citizen of the United States under the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution The federal district judge, after a study of the record, accepted this view and took jurisdiction in the case. The prisoner was handed over to the federal authorities, and is now in the custody of a United States marshal, awaiting the result of an appeal which Kentucky will take to the federal Circuit Court for the Sixth Circuit. In time the case will reach the Supreme Court at Washington. The point raised involves an interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment which will prove of vital interest. The use by any State of its courts and juries to enforce political proscriptions or wreak political reprisals should be challenged and rebuke i. If Kentucky is denying Powers his rights under the Constitution, the United States must protect him. The transfer of his case to the federal courts is to be welcomed, since it makes it certain that this much tried defendant will suffer no wrong through undue local prejudice or outright political persecution.

AN ENVOY FOR PEACE.

The not unexpected withdrawal of Mr. Muravieff from the Russian Peace Commission, for reasons which at present are permitted to remain obscure, might on some accounts be regretted. Aside from the question of his fitknowledged, it creates an unfortunate impression to have so much hesitancy and division of counsels displayed by the Russian government. At all times, and, above all, at a time like this, it is desirable for a nation to present an unhesitating and an unbroken front to the world. In spite of these considerations, however, the sequel to Mr. Muravieff's withdrawal is one upon which Russia is to be congratulated and in which the world will rejoice, for it is indicative of the dominance of a sane policy in Russia and is auspicious of speedy peacemaking on a substantial basis of justice and mutual advantage. The place vacated by Mr. Muravieff has been

filled by the appointment of Sergius Witte, the man of all men best fitted and most logically entitled to lead the Russian Peace Commission. Mr. Witte-or Count Witte, for he has the title, though he seldom cares to use it-is, like many of Russia's most competent statesmen, not of Russian blood. He is a Holland Dutchman and possesses many of the finest qualities, including the integrity, the practicality, the industrial, commercial and financial genius and the diplomatic foresight of that remarkable race. These gifts and all his energies he has devoted to the service of Russia with singular fidelity and efficiency, so that it has become a commonplace but well advised remark that he has done more for the material advancement of Russia than any other man of his time. He would have done much more had his policy not so often been hampered, and even thwarted, by the reactionary party. He would have kept Russia out of her ill-conceived Manchurian exploit; or, Russia having got into it against his advice, he would have had her keep her promise to the world and withdraw from that country. He would have cultivated the friendship of Japan, and would have sought an alliance with her, instead of despising and trying to crush her. In brief, he would have kept the peace with honor and profit instead of phinging into this disastrous war. But for a time his enemies were too strong for him. Alexieff, Bezobrazoff and the rest of the speculative war party succeeded in ousting him from office and shelving him, as they thought, and then pushed on their reckless schemes of conquest. History this summoning of Mr. Witte to rescue the empire from the plight into which they have plunged It.

His appointment, with the plenary power which he presumably demanded as indispensaassumed the envoys of both governments must the malaria problem so much the harder to have, means that the peace party is at last solve triumphant. It means that even more than the appointment of Mr. Muravieff did, for, while the latter is a sincere friend of peace, he has not been so conspicuously identified with the peace policy as has Mr. Witte. As to its in lications concerning the domestic affairs of Russia we may not speak so confidently. But it is known that Mr. Witte is one of the most outspoken advocates of progressive reforms in the imperial government, and that he not long ago had the courage to tell the Czar plainly that if he did not grant the reasonable requests of the people the people would transform them into demands and would fulfil them by force, Consistency would seem to require, then, that, since Mr. Witte is to have a free hand in making peace with Japan, the domestic policy of the empire shall not be permitted to diverge widely from his well known principles. It is scarcely conceivable that he would be sent to make peace abroad and that at the same time his enemies would be permitted to provoke revolution at home. In both foreign and domestic affairs, therefore, his appointment is to be regarded as making distinctly for peace,

THE VIRTUE OF LAND OWNING. Commenting on a recent address of Booker "land and own your own homes while land is "cheap and before the Germans and Scandi-"The Savannah News" heartily commends the property interests in a community is naturally conservative. Home owning, the world over, is shiftlessness and lawlessness, they must be prejudice which put obstacles in the way of the negro land holder was itself a fertile source of the evils which it deplored. It promoted irresponsibility and the congregation of the blacks a sober, industrious negro cannot buy land and start as a farmer. "The Savannah News" reports that in Georgia "any thrifty negro can own, clear of debt, in ten years, a farm of fifty "and provided with all necessary farm imple-"ments."

The problem now seems to be to get the negro o take the land. Dr. Washington has hitherto when he asked why they were not on the farms. The lack of good schools and the lack of protection from mobs were generally spoken of, and no doubt better schools and better order are another defendant, has been repeatedly tried needed to encourage the negroes to live where and repeatedly convicted in the famous Judge they can do the most good to themselves and Centrill's court at Georgetown. But in each the nation. But even the negroes who remain the long diameter of one of these ellipses—that instance the Kentucky Court of Appeals has in the country need a vast amount of Dr. Washington's teaching. They work on the land, but been made by Powers and his attorneys of the they do not buy land. They spend their money as fast as they make it, and are no further

high prices had more money than they knew what to do with. They might have started out as land owners on their own account and soon have had their fortunes on a firm foundaion; but the great majority were still in the hildish stage. They did not buy lands and eattle, but cheap vehicles and showy harness. In the neighborhood of Savannah the dealers in suggles and gewgaws reaped a rich harvest, ifter the last cotton crop was cleared up, from a people who were complaining of poverty and

amenting their inability to maintain schools. The extent of the trade in cheap luxuries neasures pretty fairly, in inverse ratio, the thrift of any community. Immediately after the great urricane in Porto Rico, when the industries of the island were prostrated, the Porto Ricans spent enormous sums, in proportion to their wealth, for Christmas gifts and toys. The negroes are likewise careless and free with heir money, using it to gratify vanity and idle the best resource will probably be the adoption whims. If Dr. Washington can stop this and turn them into peasant proprietors, he will have rection will not always preclude its reaching the laid a firm foundation for their future. As a race of thrifty farmers their position in the nation would be unassailable; and, instead of finding them a problem, the nation would find them an ever increasing source of strength. They could be to the South as important an element for stability and prosperity as the French peasants are to France, were they once to become the owners and steady tillers of the land.

THE ISTHMIAN PLAGUES.

The President spoke words of sound sense and truth, which were much needed, in his vigorous talk to the Long Island physicians on Wednesday. Especially is this to be said of his criticisms of alarmist tales from Panama and his judicious discrimination between the two ness for the post, which was generally ac- fevers which prevail on the isthmus. It is little less than criminal for men to emit the rubbish which has lately been published about conditions at Panama. Thus we have recently seen reports, intended to be taken seriously, about "swarms of tarantulas as large as lobsters" infesting the sleeping quarters of Americans; about the natives of Panama walking the city streets naked; about there being no sewer system, and the water being bad. These are simply grotesque falsehoods, as every well informed man must know. A year ago such tales about sewers and water would have been true. Now a fine sewer system is being finished, and the city has a water supply equal in quality and quantity to that of New-York. The President does well to liken these and similar fabrications to the tales told by army poltroons and de-

It is quite true, as the President says, that there is, and will be, a great deal more malarial fever on the isthmus than yellow fever, although we hear much less about it. Really. malaria and not yellow fever is the chief enemy to health with which we must reckon. It is not so deadly as the latter, but it is vastly more prevalent, and it is going to be far harder to eradicate it. These plagues are both propa gated by mosquitoes, but the malarial mosquitoes are the more numerous and more active and the more difficult to get rid of. Moreover, the centres of insect infection are much more numerous in the case of malaria than of yellow fever. Either kind of mosquito is perfectly innocuous until after it has bitten a person suffering from the disease. If, then, there are only twenty or thirty persons on the isthmus suffering from yellow fever, there are only those few centres at which mosquitoes can charge themselves with poison. But there are probably fifty thousand persons on the isthmus suffering to some extent from malaria, offering that number of opportunities for mosquitoes to become noxious.

There are two methods of fighting the plagues which Dr. Gorgas is pursuing with discretion and vigor. One is the destruction of the mosquitoes and their breeding grounds. If that were perfectly done, the diseases would vanish because of the lack of means of propagation. The other means is the isolation of fever parecords few more impressive incidents than tients and the screening of them with netting so that the mosquitoes cannot get at them. This latter work can be done pretty readily and effectively in case of yellow fever, because there are so few suffering from it. But it is, of course, impossible to put all the fifty thousand malarial The solution of it is likely to be found partly in the destruction of the mosquitoes and quinine treatment-something they have not laria of the worst type was banished from Suez, than its traffic facilities. and what was done there can be done at

FOCUSSING HERTZ WAVES.

Professor Braun, of Strasburg, whose name s associated with one of the systems of wireless telegraphy in vogue in Germany, is credited with having devised means for sending messages in a single direction. No details relative to the plan which he adopts are yet available. At present it is impossible to judge of its originality and efficiency. Nevertheless, the simple fact that a man of Professor Braun's professional standing has undertaken such a task is certain to arrest attention.

Scarcely more than fifteen years ago the brillfant investigator Heinrich Hertz discovered that electric waves could be developed which resembled in character those about which Clerke Maxwell had theorized in order to explain the phenomena of light. Both kinds, it was belleved, were transmitted by the ether, and, though those of one set were longer than those T. Washington advising the negroes to "buy of the other, the two travelled with exactly the same velocity. Furthermore, the young German demonstrated that the vibrations which "navians come to this section and buy it up," have ever since borne his name possessed some of the best known properties of luminous rays. policy, not only for the sake of the negro, but They could be reflected and they could be reby Marconi for purposes of communication, therefore, there was much speculation about the feasibility of concentrating them into a single beam, like that of a searchlight. Could they, it was asked, be projected toward a given point have vainly tried and retried, and which, even perity, and if the negroes are to be cured of so that the rest of the surrounding space would be shut off from their influence? Up to the Perhaps it is not practicable to duplicate on a large scale the work done on a small one in the time he was shot in the Capitol Square at brought in large numbers to have a positive laboratory. A hint of the novelty and compersonal interest in that civilization. The old | plexity of the problem is afforded by the fact that, in order to alter the path of electromagnetic waves, Hertz used a prism, not of glass, but of pitch. With patient experiment it may yet be found possible to overcome the difficulties incident to the need of using for such work materials different from those employed in the focussing of light, but thus far all attempts have apparently been futile.

However, at least one inventor has tried to control the direction in which Hertz waves "or one hundred acres, and have it well stocked travel by an entirely different method. Professor Artom, of Turin, seeks to do so by the form of his generating apparatus. In the ordinary mechanism there are two brass knobs, separated by a short distance. A constant stream told of the answers made to him by city negroes of sparks leaps from one to the other with a series of cracks like continuous musketry fire. Professor Artom uses three knobs instead of two, and these are disposed in such a manner that the waves are said to travel out over the earth in ellipses, not circles. He asserts that the largest effect is produced in the direction of is to say, more energy seems to be given off at the ends than on the sides of the ellipse. In a public exhibition of his apparatus last December Professor Artom was apparently able to

admitted to service. In the last appeal to the | years. The tenant farmers with good crops and | cient to the eastward and equally feeble to the northward of the sending station, but no observations seem to have been made in those quarters. Conceding for the moment that the Artom system is what its author believes it to be, it will be seen that it offers no parallel to the searchlight beam. To be able to send three times as far in two directions as is possible along paths at right angles thereto may have some advantages, but these are not conspicuous.

The first question which electricians will ask concerning Professor Braun's plan will probably be. How closely does it resemble Professor Artom's? If they are alike, then the German has corroborated the Italian's claims to some ex-If not-if his method is radically different-there will be an opportunity for choosing between them. One may be distinctly superior to the other, and it will be interesting to discover which is the more serviceable. For the maintenance of secrecy in wireless telegraphy of a code. Alming a message in a particular diwrong person. The only apparent merit of such inventions as those of Professor Artom and Professor Braun is that they may reduce the quantity of mechanical power needed for the generation of Hertz waves. The time may come when economy will be considered a recommendation of their systems, though it is credible that rival systems may possess features which will more than offset that advantage.

Judge Peter S. Grosscup, of Chicago, says that the ownership of corporate property must be "peopleized." The judge wants to reform dictionaries as well as property laws.

A recommendation has been made by the executive committee of the Western Union that the furnishing of the results of races to poolrooms or to dealers in any part of the country be abandoned entirely. It was generally supposed that this evil had been abolished. There is no excuse for its continuance in any degree. After the action condemning it no reason existed for restoring any part of it. It should be stopped altogether and finally.

Okiahoma and Indian Territory have published their banns and are now waiting for Congress to tie the knot.

Some of the refugees from Panama in these last few days have been wondering if in coming to New-York they have not jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. One would have to stay on the isthmus a long time to experience more trying weather than this metropolis has had this week. Nevertheless, generally speaking, by and large, our historic observations upon New-York as a summer resort hold quite true.

Bad work usually exacts its penalty. The haggling and delay of the Aqueduct Commission over the new Croton Dam afford a pretext for strong opposition to the commission's policy in the case of the Cross River Dam.

Everybody hopes Commander Peary will be able to crack that bottle of chartreuse on the North Pole, or where the pole ought to be. If he will send word by wireless telegraph when he gets there we will all drink to him and to Alpha Polaris.

An Adirondack hunter shot a boy the other day, mistaking him for a deer. The deer shooting season does not begin until September, but there seems to be no limitation, legal or other, in the North Woods on the practice of taking pot shots at any kind of moving target.

Russia is said to have abandoned the idea of trying to get possession of her naval mutineers who fled to Rumania. We said at the outset that she would not try very hard to get them, or that if she did try she would fail in the attempt. Her own official declaration that they were revolutionists, and therefore political offenders, should have been sufficient of itself to put her out of court in any effort to extradite

gage on a station truck and wheeled it to the docks rather than pay a transfer expressman \$3 for such a slight service illustrated the qualible, and which we have from the beginning patients under netting, and that is what makes dentally taught the expressman a lesson about ties which made them millionaires, and incithe "graft" which overreaches itself.

The Pittsburg millionaires who put their bag-

The Metropolitan Street Rallway's latest repartly in getting the people to adopt a thorough | port shows that the surface lines are not suffering from the competition of the elevated roads hitherto done. It was by such means that ma- or the subway. New-York is growing faster

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Maine newspaper inadvertently got the head-"News About Lobsters" over the "local mention" or personals about the prominent citizens. THE SUMMER GIRL'S EYES.

"Oh, summer girl, my seashore girl," I said, as the moon looked down, "To-night your hair is copper-hued And your eves are a wistful brown." "Oh, summer girl, my seaside girl,
It is passing strange, but true:
Last night your hair was golden, dear,
And your eyes were a soulful blue."
—(Brooklyn Life.

shows the simple joys of Ironton, Ohio: "Miss Lulubel Mudge entertained with a slumber party

Good Society on the Farm.—Mrs. Waldo (of Boton)—I have a letter from your Uncle James, Pelone, who wants me to spend the summer on i farm. Penelope (dubiously)—Is there any society in the Mrs. Waldo-I've heard him speak of the Hol-steins and Guernseys. I presume they are pleasant people.—(Boston Christian Register.

vania (Ga.) Telephone," comes to the rescue in this dull season thus: "It looks like all the correspondents from the Fork have held up for a while, so your Uncle Mike will try to keep our esteemed "Telephone's' banner from trailing in the dust in Egypt. Hoping the correspondents will all soon ome to life and help build up 'The Telephone.'

"You've been kissing Margie Hunter."
"Oh, Nellie, what a story!"
"Yes, you have, Robbie Dickerson! You don't ke peppermint, and she always gets peppermint hewing gum. Oh, I can put two and free to-

In Canada a boy or other person who throws a stone into a streetcar may be imprisoned for life. Canadian soil is not a congenial one for the hood-

Brother-Which one of those Penton girls is it that you don't like? Sister-Sssh! Some one might hear you. When the crowd comes up I'll kiss her twice.—(Illustrated It is not only in matters of diplomacy there is a

contest between France and Germany. The struggle for supremacy is all along the line, the latest manifestation of it being M. Gauthier's proposal for direct and quick communication with Switzerland by tunnelling the Faucille Pass at a cost of \$33,-000,000 and five years' work. The proposal also involves the continuation of the line from Chamourix by tunnel under Mont Blanc, a gigantic scheme which, if ever realized, would divert at least half the traffic from the old St. Gothard and the new Simplon tunnel to French channels.

CONTENTMENT.

Give me a lawn that cools my feet, Close grown and fresh and soft and clean; A clump of trees to check the heat, A flush of roses on the green;

An ancient stream that flows thereby, With all its thousand smiles displayed; A hammock swinging not too high, Well hung within a magic shade; Three little maids with hair of gold, Whose laughter scarce disturbs my dream; A jug of cider icy cold, A dish of strawberries and cream;

And for a guardian of our ground,
Well tries through many changing years,
A fond and faithful little hound,
With handy legs and spreading ears— And let the world go ringing past; Let others range from shore to shore; These simple pleasures bind me fast; Give me but these, I ask no more.

About People and Jocial Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Mrs. Robert L. Cutting are in mourning for the death at Baltimore of their brother, Dr. William Armstead Moale, who umbed to an operation for appendicitis

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and Miss Anna Kountze sailed yesterday for Europe

T. Suffern Tailer has leased the Pendleton villa on the Cliffs, at Newport, where he will spend the season with his sister, Mrs. Robert R. Livingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt came to town esterday from Newport, on their way to Atlantic City to attend the horse show there to-morrow

M. des Portes, the French chargé d'affairés, was also in town to take leave of the Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, who salled yesterday on La Savole. Among the Ambassador's fellow passengers were Consul General and Mme. de Magny, who have been in New-York for several years in behalf of the French government.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, who are at their country place at Bellport, Long Island, will go to

Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy, will spend the latter part of August and September at Lenox.

P. F. Collier has left town for Newport, and is at the Moorings for the season

Miss Louise Robbins Lynch, daughter of Mrs. Peter Lynch, has arrived from Paris, where she lives, and is staying with her uncle, James G.

Lynch, at New-Haven. Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Huntington are at

Bar Harbor, where they have opened their country

Quogue, Long Island, for the season. and Mrs. Robert Abbe have left town for

Announcement was made yesterday that Mrs. William R. Travers has obtained a decree of di-vorce from her husband in the New-York courts. She was Miss Lilian Harriman, is a sister of Oliver Harriman and of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt,

Mr. Travers is a son of the late William R. Travers. From Chicago comes the announcement of the engagement of Harris Lindsley, Deputy Police Commissioner of this city, to Miss Evelyn Pierrepont Willing, daughter of the late Henry J. Wil-

Eliot Gregory, who, after his arrival from Europe, spent several days with James H. Hyde at the latter's place on Long Island, has now left town for Newport, where he is staying with Mrs.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

the cottage colony here to-day, there being only a

Park, and late in the evening the cottagers drove to the Casino Theatre, where the first performance of the season was given. The young people predominated, with a sprinkling of army and navy people.

Miss Marriett Daily, of New-York, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. James Gerrard, at Pinard cot

tage. Mrs. Percy Rockefeller and family arrived at

Newport this evening, and are the guests of James Stillman, father of Mrs. Rockefeller Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell arrived at Newpor

o-day for the season. Registered at the Casino to-day were Captain Woodbury Kane, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, W. Green and Theodore A. Havemeyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give an afteroon tea on Monday in honor of their daughter. Mrs. Sadie Jones, and on Tuesday afternoon a t will be given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy in honor

of her granddaughter, Miss Pauline French, on was given this afternoon by Mrs. G. H. Huhn, and a dinner this evening by Mrs. Ellah Dyer, jr.

A lawn fête was given this afternoon at Gray

Crag, the summer place of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, for the benefit of St. Mary's Orphanage, of Providence, and there was a great attendance of well known people all the afternoon. articles was most gratifying, nearly everything being disposed of. There was music by the Fort Adams band, and before the fête Mrs. Clark enter tained at luncheon the women who assisted in the affair. The patronesses were Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William R. Hunter, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Eugene Sturtevant, Mrs. Lyman C. Joseph, Mrs. William Prosvenor, Miss Augusta Hunter, Mrs. H. Walters, Miss Laura Swan and Mrs. H. I. Collins. These women also presided over booths, assisted by Mrs. Woodbury Kane, Miss Edith Wetmore, Mrs. A. L. Mason, Mrs. J. Peckham and Mrs. Shafter Howard

PRESIDENT MAY LAY CORNERSTONE. Wilkesbarre, Penn., July 13 .- The County Comdissioners to-day asked President Roosevelt to lay the cornerstone of the new million dollar court house when he comes here to address the mine workers on August 10.

NOT TO VISIT AUSTRALIA,

Melbourne, July 13 .- President Roosevelt has dedined the invitation extended by the government to Miss Alice Roosevelt to visit Australia with Sec retary Taft and the members of his family, which was accompanied by the assurance that the party would be cordially welcomed.

MR. GOODYEAR AT VENICE. Venice, July 13.-W. H. Goodyear, curator of fine

arts of the museum of the Brooklyn Institute, has arrived here to study St. Mark's, especially the projected restorations. Mr. Goodyear is accompaby his wife.

GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS HERE. George Fred Williams, of Needham, Mass., ar-

rived from Havana to-day on the steamer Mon-terey. Mr. Williams is on his way back from Mexthe cottage colony here to-day, there being only a couple of dinners this evening. These were given Havana hospital, suffering from erysipelas. His by Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie and Miss Jennings. health is now fairly good.

LETTERS FROM READERS OF THE TRIBUNE.

THE LIGHTNING ROD.

Whatever the Device for Averting Danger, It Must Be Well Grounded.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir; Referring to your article on "Protection from Lightning," I would say that the theory that insulated rods of metal in any form, with one or more pointed extremities tipped with gold, silver or copper, extending above the loftiest portion of a structure, and into the earth, will protect it from damage or destruction by lightning, so called, is faliacious. Lightning rod fakirs and manufacturers have exploited this theory to the full, and numer-ous householders have been swindled out of their money and deceived with regard to the promised protection. The fact is, that all bodies are pervaded with either positive or negative electricity. and when two with these antagonistic properties come in contact there is a discharge of the positive into the negative matter until an equilibrium is accomplished, and the result varies according to

Consequently, a building or other object free from that form of electricity which would attract its opposite would not be affected. The earth, being the chief centre of attraction, and equalizer of the electric fluid that forms and accumulates

the amount of the positive electricity.

being the chief centre of attraction, and equalizer of the electric fluid that forms and accumulates in the atmosphere, we must endeavor to maintain objects we desire to protect in equilibrium with the earth, so that any excess of positive electricity in the atmosphere shall not be attracted to them in its passage to the ground.

In order to accomplish this result, instead of insulated lightning rods, conductors of greater surface and superior conductivity should be closely attached to the building, and terminate deeply in damp earth. By this method, we have a constant flow of the electric fluid from the building, relieving it of that which might otherwise attract a destructive force on its way to the earth. Strips of sheet copper, varying in weight and width, according to the work required, folded leng hwise to a width of two or more inches, and fastened to a building from the highest portion, along the most prominent parts, and, as frequent as the dimensions of the building would demand, with the ends buried de-celly, have proved in more than one instance to have been a positive protection against to a sewer, also metal rain conductors connected ightning rods upon them did not prevent their being struck and damag deserved and well-all industry from the first protection, along the most prominent parts, and, as frequent as the dimensions of the building would demand, with the ends buried de-celly, have proved in more than one instance to have been a positive protection against the delivery of the civil Service Commission. M.

Troy, N. Y. July II, 1905.

PRAISE FOR MR. BELMONT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Mr. Belmont's prompt response to public sentiment in giving free transfers between the subway and the elevated roads in The Broaz deserved and will receive as ready approval as the original exaction of the extra fare growled cridism.

New-York, July 12, 1905.

GOV. Higgins's Church Relations.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir

Denver, Col., July 2, 1906.

[Our correspondent is partly right and partly wrong. The committee of the British Society of Architects, which has made the last important report on lightning rods, distinctly recommends connecting all the horizontal conductors (along Uncle Mike, the Fork correspondent of "The Syl- ridges and gutters) with the vertical rods. The same should be done with roof finials, chimney cowls and other metallic projections, and with water pipes and ventilating pipes. One paragraph says specifically: "All large masses of metal in the building should be connected to earth, either directly or by means of the lower horizontal conductor." Still another reads: "Where roofs are partially or wholly metal lined they should be connected to earth with vertical rods at several points." It will be seen that no pretence is made here (and none has been made by The Tribune) that the vertical rods should be completely independent of the building and insulated therefrom. On the other hand, there is not the slightest encouragement to the belief that a sheet of metal, on the roof or elsewhere, is of the slightest value unless it is made a part of a through route from the upper air to the earth. Wherever it has really done any good, there must have been connections with vertical pipes or other metallic objects which would complete the work of conducting the current.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Those who arrived yesterday on the Cedric:

A GRAND OLD MAN.

Myles. Joseph Pulitzer

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Is It a Remedy for Official Corruption? To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: In his address before the Christian Endeavor convention, in Baltimore, published in The Tribune to-day, Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte says "The inderlying evil in the administration of our public affairs is simply dishonesty. Our public offices are too often held by dishonest men, too often gained by dishonest means, too often used for dishonest ends." I read his discussion of the prevalent corruption by public officers with much interest and looked for the application of a remedy, found his remedy at the close of his address. was presented in these words: "Civil Service reform, in fact, applies a caustic to the very ulcer in our politics, in the application of morality and com-mon sense to the choice of public servants." Does it do all this? Then how comes it to pass that the underlying evil of dishonesty in the public service is so widespread and alarming? The Civil Service

One of Mr. Bonaparte's colleagues, Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, is now confronting the cotton scandal, and we learn from his

reform is in full operation, and has been for a long

time, and yet dishonesty seems to be on the in

newspaper will you tell me if Governor Higgins is member of any religious denomination, and, if so, what denomination? New-York, July 12, 1905.

Governor Higgins is a communicant and vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

MORE PROOF WERE VAIN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Anent Sir Henry Irving's rustic, who thought Shakespeare wrote "the Boible," this item of proof as come to me from some unknown source. Psalm XLVI, the forty-sixth word from the be-ginning is "shake," and the forty-sixth word, counting backward from the end, is "spear." Could anything be more conclusive?

Kinderhook, N. Y., July 11, 1963.

PARK TREES SHOULD BE SAVED To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I want to indorse the action of The Tribune in its efforts to secure protection for the elm trees in Central Park. I have noticed the work of caterpillars on elm trees in other places, and unless speedy action has been taken to exterminate the ermin the tree has been ruined. It would be a crime if such a thing should happen to the magcrime if such a thing should happen to the has nificent foliage in Central Park. This place, which is to many their only breathing spot, the only touch of real nature which they see, should be preserved in all its purity and beauty, even though it should cause the Park Department a few extra efforts.

NATURE LOVER.

TRIALS OF A FARMER.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Deutschland were: From The Kansas City Journal. George Standish, a farmer in Wichita County, one morning recently laughed so hard because a rain had passed around his wheat field that he dislocated his jaw. He had to go twelve miles to Leot to have it fixed. Before he got home another rain came up and ruined his crop. Mr. ad Mrs. F. W. Van-derblit. Ralph M. Stuart Wortley. George Landers, ir. General Horaco Porter. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crans. Joseph Weber. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leeds.

FEELS THE NEED OF VARIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps
Stokes.
Colonel Robert M. Thompson.
Mrs. Robert Winthrop.
Sir Thomas and Lady
Myles.
Mrs. Charles T. Barney.
Colonel George Harvey.
Mrs. And Mrs. Francis L.
Hine. From The Clay Center (Kan.) Times. "The Miltonvale Record" tells of a large boa alder tree which was blown down by the wind and the next day blown back by the wind from the and the next day blown back by the wind opposite direction, and is now standing in its usuablace as though nothing had happened. Incident ally it may be noted that the Editor of the "Record" supplies two polpits when not engaged it upholding the standard of American fiction.

WHO WAS THE NEW-YORK JUDGE?

From The Bellefonte (Penn.) Times.

Port Matilda can boast of perhaps the most remarkable man in the country in the person of William Lewis, who next January will be ninety-one years old. Notwithstanding his age, he shoulders his axe and, with dinner bucket in hand, walks two miles to the mountain, cuts and peels From The Louisville Times. A New-York Judge decided that a man might with propriety, get drunk four times a year. To turn the tide of emigration West, Judge Warren of Butte, ruled that Iwelve jags in twelve months constituted temperate indulgence. Unless the New York Judge will see the Montana judge's raise the wirdle West will scoop the population jackpot.

walks two miles to the mountain, cuts and peels one cord of paper wood every day, for which he receives \$2 a cord, and walks two miles back to his home in the evening. This he has done all summer and is doing now, hot as the weather is, and he doesn't consider it anything remarkable, either.